

XIV. *On some new Longicorn Coleoptera.* By FRANCIS  
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[Read November 7th, 1888.]

PLATE XIV.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

*Neocerambyx sordidus.*  
*Zamium crocatum.*  
*Xystrocera promecoides.*  
*Bethelium puncticolle.*  
*Zathecus Batesii.*  
*Ceresium lineigerum.*  
*Pempsamacra argentata.*  
    "    *condita.*  
*Mecaspis simulatrix.*  
    "    *dives.*  
*Promeces auratus.*  
    "    *longicollis.*  
    "    *austerus.*  
*Eroschema affine.*  
*Icariotis, n. g.*  
    "    *unicolor.*  
    "    *fulvicornis.*  
    "    *scapularis.*  
*Eccrisis, n. g.*  
    "    *abdominalis.*  
*Apheledes, n. g.*  
    "    *velutinus.*  
*Antigenes, n. g.*  
    "    *funnebris.*

LAMIIDÆ.

*Psaromaia Renei.*

*Eryalus, n. g.*  
    "    *polyspilus.*  
*Grynex, n. g.*  
    "    *lineatus.*  
*Grammœchus ligatus.*  
*Ecyroschema rugata.*  
*Atybe nigratarsis.*  
*Ropica cylindrica.*  
*Amblesthis geminus.*  
*Sophronica reducta.*  
    "    *amplipennis.*  
    "    *oblonga.*  
*Corus, n. g.*  
    "    *annulicornis.*  
*Pachypeza marginata.*  
    "    *teres.*  
*Sparna macilenta.*  
*Chrysaperda collaris.*  
*Glenea Celia.*  
*Volumnia morosa.*  
*Ochræsius, n. g.*  
    "    *sticticus.*  
*Orica, n. g.\**

PRIONIDÆ.

*Syennesis, n. g.*  
    "    *dispar.*

\* For *Zygocera* ? albo-virgata, *Fairm.*

*Neocerambyx sordidus.*

N. piceo-fuscus, pube brevi grisea omnino tectus; prothorace valido, interrupte plicato; elytris paulo planatis, haud ampliatis. Long. 13 lin.

*Hab.* Laos.

Pitchy brown, everywhere covered with a short greyish pubescence; scape of the antennæ short, stout; prothorax broadly transverse, roughly rounded at the sides, anterior border smooth, the rest interruptedly plicate; scutellum transversely triangular;

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elytra subparallel, flattish, not broader than the middle of the prothorax, posteriorly bordering the suture areolate; prosternum raised, truncate, and pointed behind.

This species has the facies and peculiar pubescence of *Taurotagus Klugii*, but the characters are more in accord with *Neocerambyx*. The whole subfamily are, as Lacordaire observes, "rebels to classification."

*Zamium crocatum.*

*Z. angustum*, depressum, omnino nitide fulvum, breviter pilosum; prothorace obsolete quadri-tuberculato; elytris parallelis, irregulariter subtiliter punctatis. Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Natal.

Narrow and depressed, everywhere glossy fulvous, with short inconspicuous hairs; head and prothorax finely but not closely punctured, the latter with four very faintly-marked tubercles, the base fringed with short greyish hairs; scutellum small, scutiform; elytra parallel, finely and irregularly punctured; abdomen covered with long golden hairs.

The coloration and narrower outline will at once distinguish this species.

*Xystrocera promecoides.*

*X. angusta*, cyanea, subnitida, antennis nigris; elytris confertim punctatis, pedibus tenuatis; femoribus clavatis, vix compressis. Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Malacca (Patani).

Narrow, dark blue, somewhat glossy, head and prothorax lighter, the latter subtransverse, slightly bicallous on each side; antennæ black, setose beneath; scutellum inconspicuous; elytra not broader than the prothorax, very closely and minutely punctured, the apex entire; legs slender, purplish; hind femora scarcely compressed, slightly extending beyond the body; body beneath brilliant blue; propectus closely punctured.

Allied to *X. alyonea*, but, *inter alia*, its very slender legs will at once distinguish it. It has a marked resemblance to certain species of *Promeces*.

*Bethelium puncticolle.*

*B. angustum*, testaceo-piceum; prothorace ovato, fortiter areolato-punctato; elytris parallelis, flavescenti-bifasciatis; femoribus brevibus, pedunculatis. Long. 2 lin.

*Hab.* Fremantle (Western Australia).

Narrow, sparsely hairy, testaceous-pitchy; head rugose; eyes distant above; antennæ slender; prothorax ovate, somewhat longer than broad, with areolated coarse punctures; scutellum scutiform; elytra parallel, unevenly depressed, and irregularly punctured, each with two pale yellowish bands, the first—antemedian—not meeting at the suture, the second—postmedian—oblique; femora short, pedunculate.

A narrower species than its congeners, and with an oblong prothorax, not so gradually constricted at the base, and coarsely and somewhat peculiarly punctured.

*Zathecus Batesii.*

*Z. oblongus*, parce pubescens, testaceus, capite, prothorace lineisque elytrorum piceis; prothorace utrinque modice rotundato; elytris singulis lineis duabus elevatis testaceis. Long. 9 lin.

*Hab.* Aguana (Ecuador).

Oblong, sparingly pubescent, testaceous, the head, prothorax, and lines on the elytra pitchy; antennæ much longer than body, joints, except the first two and last two, brown at the apex; prothorax uneven, rounded from the anterior third, its disk with five oblong tubercles (∴); scutellum triangular; elytra irregularly punctured, each with two raised lines, the outer well-marked, nearly prolonged to the apex, the inner very slight and confined to the base; body beneath and apical half of the femora chestnut-brown; mesosternum triangular.

Mr. Bates pointed out this species to me as a new member of his genus *Zathecus* (Entom. M. Mag., iv., p. 26, 1867), differing from his *Z. graphites* in coloration and sculpture. The upper surface has a varnished appearance; the raised lines on the elytra are semi-transparent, and are entirely testaceous.

*Ceresium lineigerum.*

*C. brunneo-testaceum*; prothorace cylindrico, lateribus vix rotundatis, basi quam apice haud latiore; elytris parallelis, lineis

albo-pilosis longitudinaliter indutis; femoribus modice crassis. Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Queensland.

Brownish testaceous; upper surface finely punctured; antennæ rather shorter than the body, third and fifth joints longest, sixth and seventh equal and shorter, the rest gradually shorter; prothorax nearly cylindrical, sparsely pubescent, the base not broader than the apex; scutellum semicircular; elytra parallel, rounded at the apex, each with six or seven longitudinal lines of obliquely-placed white hairs, those at the side and apex not in lines; body beneath and legs sparsely pubescent; femora moderately stout.

The well-developed lines of obliquely-placed hairs are characteristic of this species.

*Pempsamacra argentata.*

*P. fusca*, squamis subargenteis tecta; prothorace oblongo, lateribus in medio paulo rotundatis; antennis longiusculis, articulis 3, 4, 5 tenuatis, sequentibus conjunctim clavatis. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Eclipse Island (Australia).

Allied to *P. subaurea*, but with longer antennæ, especially the third, fourth, and fifth joints, which are also obviously more slender, the remaining joints forming the club less compact, and the prothorax more oblong; head, prothorax, and elytra finely and closely punctured, covered with yellowish metallic scales, with a brown spot in the middle of each, and another near the apex; scutellum transverse and slightly rounded behind; apical half of the fifth joint of the antennæ silvery.

*Pempsamacra condita.*

*P. fulva*, squamis aureis parvis aspersa; prothorace minus angusto, basi constricto; antennis longiusculis articulis 3—8 tenuatis, sequentibus tribus conjunctim clavatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Queensland.

Fulvous, sprinkled with small golden scales, the upper surface minutely punctured, the intervals raised; antennæ rather long, the third, fourth, and fifth joints longest, the sixth, seventh, and eighth gradually shorter, the last three forming a well-marked club; prothorax scarcely longer than broad, slightly rounded at the sides, constricted at the base; scutellum triangular; elytra moderately broad, an antemedian spot of golden scales on each; body beneath and legs with silvery scales.

This species may be placed near *P. pygmæa*, which has stouter antennæ not clubbed as in the species here described.

*Mecaspis simulatrix.*

*M. elongata*, violacea, antennis nigris; scutello valde elongato, lævi; femoribus muticis; corpore infra ad latera argenteo-pubescente. Long. 11 lin.

*Hab.* West Africa.

Closely allied to *M. violacea*, but with all the femora entire, and the scutellum smooth, not transversely corrugated, the third joint of the antennæ as long as the two next together; prothorax transverse, with two broad impressions on each side; elytra minutely punctured; body beneath glossy violet, the sides of the metathorax and of the abdominal segments with thin silvery pubescence; femora and tibiæ violet, tarsi with white pubescence.

*Mecaspis dives.*

*M. nitidissime* aureo-cuprea; prothorace disco rugoso-elevato; scutello transversim plicato; elytris ampliatis; segmento ultimo abdominis paulo emarginato. Long. 16 lin.

*Hab.* Delagoa Bay.

Very glossy golden copper, the elytra varying to green; antennæ black, a little more than half the length of the body, the third joint as long as the two next together; prothorax with a large conical spine on each side, the disk elevated into two slightly corrugated callosities; scutellum transversely wrinkled; elytra broad, finely punctured, the sides with a slightly expanded margin; femora glossy luteous, blackish at the apex, the middle femora emarginate beneath; intermediate and posterior tarsi with a whitish pile; body beneath golden, varying to coppery; last abdominal segment slightly emarginate.

In the broad elytra this species agrees with *M. explanata*, but it has no "velutine" patches nor stripes. The specimen here described is a female.

*Promeces auratus.*

*P. angustus*, viridi-aureus, antennis—articulo basali excepto—tarsisque nigricantibus; prothorace in medio et ad basin latiore. Long. 8 lin.

*Hab.* Grahamstown.

Closely allied to *P. longipes*, but more richly coloured, the prothorax broader in the middle, and the base much broader than the apex; the antennæ of the male more than twice as long as the body, the last five joints especially longer compared to the same joints in *P. longipes*.

*Promeces longicollis*.

*P. angustior*, nitide viridis vel cyaneus, antennis nigris; prothorace elongato, tenuato, disperse punctato; elytris corrugatis, dense punctatis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Natal.

Allied to *P. viridis*, but at once distinguished by its much longer and narrower prothorax, not densely punctured, and its longer muzzle. Colour as to violet, green, or dark blue, is subject to vary.

*Promeces austerus*.

*P. (♀) elongatus*, saturate cyaneus; prothorace æreo-viridi; antennis nigris, articulo ultimo subulato; corpore infra viridi; femoribus nitide violaceis. Long. 9 lin.

*Hab.* Natal.

Elongate, dark blue, nearly opaque, prothorax brassy green, antennæ black; body beneath glossy green; femora dark blue or violet, the four anterior strongly clavate, the posterior, as well as their tibiæ, long and slender; head and basal joint of the antennæ coarsely punctured; antennæ longer than the body (♀?), moderately thicker upward, the last joint subulate, scarcely longer than the preceding one; prothorax stout, rounded at the sides; scutellum triangular; elytra closely and minutely punctured, a faint longitudinal line on each; under surface glossy blue, abdominal segments with their posterior margins black.

A somewhat dull-coloured species, the prothorax only slightly glossy, and in a certain light blackish. The male of *P. longipes* has 12-jointed antennæ; species with eleven joints Lacordaire would exclude from the genus. Fahraeus has apparently done so in his genus *Hypocrites*, but, until we know the sexes of all the species, I am not disposed to adopt it. *Promecidus* of the same author is not adopted in the Munich Catalogue.



*Eroschema affine.*

*E. angustum*, atrum, infra nitidum, prothorace, scutello, elytrisque rubris; scutello triangulari; antennis articulis 6—11 attenuatis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Queensland.

Allied to *E. Poweri*, but narrower, the prothorax and scutellum the same colour as the elytra, the antennæ with the joints from the sixth to the eleventh inclusive more slender and cylindrical, and the scutellum triangular, not broad and rounded behind. The elytra have four strongly raised lines on each, exactly as in *E. Poweri*, with the intervals strongly punctured; the body beneath is also glossy black.

## ICARIOTIS.

Caput ante oculos breve; clypeus distinctus. Antennæ setaceæ, corpore longiores, prope oculos insertæ, articulis tertio quartoque breviusculis, scapo claviformi, vix elongato. Oculi ovati, supra distantes, subtenuiter granulati. Prothorax oblongus, inermis. Elytra subtrigona, humeris prominulis. Pedes sat elongati; femora clavata, mutica; tibiæ rectæ; tarsi elongati, validi; unguculi tenues. Metasternum breviusculum. Coxæ anticæ separatæ; posticæ contiguæ.

This genus differs from *Toxotus* principally in the form of the prothorax, which is rounded at the sides, and not dilated at the base; the female, however, of *I. scapularis* has a rather conspicuous tubercle at the sides. The antennæ of the three species here described are somewhat variable.

*Icariotis unicolor.*

*I. opaca*, omnino nigrescens, pube pallide silacea leviter induta; elytris lineis tribus fere obsoletis instructis; antennis (♂) corpore paulo longioribus, articulis tertio quartoque æqualibus. Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Madagascar.

Dull brownish black, with a thin silaceous pubescence; head and prothorax finely and closely punctured, the latter rather longer than broad, the disk slightly convex on each side; scutellum triangular, covered with coarse white hairs; elytra much narrower towards the subtruncate apex, each with three nearly obsolete longitudinal lines; body beneath and legs with pale greyish pubescence; the hind femora extending a little beyond the elytra.

The claw-joint is very slender at the base, but scarcely spatulate as in *Logisticus rostratus*; the usually minute joint at its base—really the *fourth*—is very conspicuous. The pubescence to the naked eyes has a whitish appearance.

*Icariotis fulvicornis.*

*I. nigricans*, pube brevi albida induta; antennis corpore brevioribus, articulis a tertio fulvis; elytris a basi fere ad apicem late sulcatis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Madagascar.

Blackish, with short whitish pubescence; antennæ fulvous from the third joint; head and prothorax finely and closely punctured, the latter scarcely longer than broad, the base not narrowed; scutellum rounded at the apex; elytra moderately narrower towards the somewhat obliquely truncate apex, each with a groove-like depression from the base, gradually growing fainter posteriorly; body beneath with silvery pubescence; hind femora not passing beyond the elytra.

Allied to *I. unicolor*, but with shorter femora, grooved elytra, and fulvous antennæ. My specimen is apparently a male.

*Icariotis scapularis.* (Pl. XIV., fig. 4).

*I. subnitida nigra*, humeris luteis, pube tenuissima induta; elytris haud lineatis; antennis (♂) corpore paulo longioribus, articulis tertio quartoque brevioribus, fere æqualibus. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Madagascar.

Narrower than the last, black, slightly glossy, with minute scattered pubescence; head and prothorax finely and closely punctured, the latter conspicuously longer than broad, the disk with a with whitish hairs; elytra minutely punctured, without raised small tubercle on each side at the base; scutellum triangular, covered lines, the apex truncate; body beneath and legs with a sparse ashy pile.

What I take to be the female, has shorter and more linear antennæ, the third joint nearly twice as long as the second, and the apex of each elytron spined at the sutural angle; it is also much larger, the prothorax broader, with a distinct tubercle on each side. It may possibly be the female of another species. I have another species with much larger eyes, &c., but with imperfect antennæ.



## ECCRISIS.

Caput ante oculos elongatum. Oculi ovati, supra distantes. Antennæ lineares, ad oculos haud contiguæ; scapo paulo elongato, curvato; articulis tertio quartoque brevibus. Prothorax oblongus, inermis, supra valde convexus, basi expansus. Elytra subtrigona, ad suturam postice divergentia, humeris prominulis. Pedes medioeres; femora clavata, intermedia et postica subtus dentata; tibiæ rectæ; tarsi graciles. Coxæ anticæ fere contiguæ. Mesosternum convexum, inter coxas declive.

In *Anthribola*—to which *Eccrisis* is nearly allied—the elytra are dehiscent from the base, and the scape, longer and nearly straight, extends nearly to the posterior margin of the eye. The specimen here described is probably a female.

*Eccrisis abdominalis*. (Pl. XIV., fig. 3).

E. opacus, nigrescens, elytris fuliginosis; abdomine subnitide nigro, segmento primo basi dense ochraceo-pubescente; femoribus posticis basi testaceis. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Madagascar.

Dull blackish, thinly pubescent; antennæ about half the length of the body, the scape extending to about the middle of the eye, the third and fourth joints short and nearly equal, the remainder, except the last two, longer and thicker, the fifth longest; head and prothorax finely and closely punctured; scutellum triangular; elytra smoky-brown, shoulders prominent, posterior two-thirds of the suture incurved, the divergent portion subulate, and its inner margin at the base with a pale yellowish pubescence; posterior femora testaceous at the base; abdomen glossy black, the first segment covered at the base with ochreous scale-like hairs.

## APHELEDES.

Caput breve; palpi securiformes. Oculi leviter emarginati, infra distantes, grosse granulati. Antennæ setaceæ, ad oculos contiguæ. Prothorax oblongus, utrinque spinosus. Elytra subcuneata, apicibus rotundatis. Pedes modice elongati; femora paulo incrassata; tibiæ rectæ, elongatæ; tarsi angusti, elongati; unguiculi vix divergentes. Abdomen breviusculum.

This genus is differentiated from all the genera of *Toxotinae*, to which it belongs, in its emarginate eyes, and the insertion of the antennæ close to them. The

species described below has a dense pubescence, accompanied on the elytra with scattered erect white hairs.

*Apheledes velutinus*. (Pl. XIV., fig. 9).

A. subelongatus, niger, supra pube subtilissima rufo-fusca tectus; prothorace ad latera longitudinaliter trituberculato; elytris apice albo-marginatis. Long. 8 lin.

*Hab.* Madagascar.

Subelongate, black, with a reddish-brown, closely-set pubescence; head with an annular impression between the antennæ, the sides above the mouth with a fascicle of longish white hairs; antennæ pubescent, all the joints from the fourth nearly equal in length; prothorax subcylindrical, with a longitudinal row of three blackish tubercles towards each side; scutellum rounded behind; elytra much broader at the base than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the shoulders, the apex of each rounded and bordered with a narrow line of white hairs; body beneath and legs with a pale silky pubescence.

ANTIGENES.

Caput exsertum, haud rostratum; oculi reniformes, laterales. Antennæ corpore breviores, setaceæ, prope oculos insertæ. Prothorax ad latera tuberculatus. Elytra parallela, leviter convexa. Coxæ anticæ productæ, separatæ. Pedes graciles; tibiæ calcaratæ; tarsi articulo ultimo elongato; unguiculi tenuati, approximati. Mesosternum depressum. Abdomen segmentis tribus basalibus longitudine æqualibus.

An ambiguous genus, for which, I think, no better place can be found than among the *Lepturinae*, and those forms which Lacordaire calls the "Toxotides." There is a peculiarity in the long, slender, and approximate claws.

*Antigenes funebris*. (Pl. XIV., fig. 1).

A. oblongus, obscure niger, capite postice, prothoraceque in medio et margine antico rufis; elytris pube brevissima flava leviter tectis. Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Madagascar.

Oblong, dull black, on the elytra a very short yellowish pubescence, giving them a brownish tint; the back of the head, anterior margin, and disk of the prothorax in the middle, yellowish red; head with a transverse impression in front, clypeus fringed with

silaceous hairs; antennæ black, third and fourth joints equal in length, the following longer, slightly angular at the apices; prothorax slightly longer than broad, with a stout conical tubercle on each side; scutellum small, triangular; elytra much broader at the base than the prothorax, apex broadly rounded; legs black, pro- and mesosterna reddish.

*Psaromaia Renei.*

*P. oblonga*, nigra, pube alba tenuiter tecta; antennis nigro-annulatis; elytris conspicue punctatis, basi granulis nitidis nigris instructa. Long. 10 lin.

*Hab.* Kodeicanel Mts. (Southern India).

Oblong, black, thinly covered with delicate white pubescence; head grooved between the eyes; antennæ not longer than the body, all the joints, except the first, black at the tips; prothorax very transverse, sharply spined on each side, a few irregularly scattered punctures on the disk; scutellum cordiform; elytra subcylindrical, with numerous conspicuous glossy black punctures, and with ten or twelve granules—also glossy black—at the base of each; body beneath and legs with a denser white pubescence.

This species has all the characters of *Psaromaia*, except that the mesosternum is rather less elevated. The genus without doubt belongs to the *Monochamus* group. I am indebted for my specimens to M. René Oberthür.

ERYALUS.

Tuberes antennarum breves, basi contiguæ. Pedes longitudine æquales. Mesosternum productum. Cæteris fere ut in *Monochamo*.

The short antennary tubercles, contiguous at the base, and, necessarily the approximation of the antennæ, together with the elevated mesosternum, are characters which are not found—so far as I am aware—in any other of the *Monochamus* forms. The exponent of the genus is remarkable for the way in which the pubescence on the elytra is cut up into numerous well-defined irregular spots.

*Eryalus polypilus* (Pl. XIV., fig. 10).

*E. oblongus*, pube pallide grisea omnino dense tectus, sed lineis numerosis irregularibus, plerumque transversis, notatus; prothorace spina lata brevi armato. Long. 15 lin.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

Oblong, a pale greyish pubescence throughout, interrupted above by numerous well-defined flexuous or irregular mostly transverse blackish lines; front and cheeks with vertical and oblique lines; lower lobe of the eye small; antennæ much longer than the body, the third joint longest, the rest to the tenth very gradually shorter, the last nearly as long as the third and subulate; prothorax deeply grooved anteriorly, the sides with a short broad spine; scutellum scutiform; elytra much broader than the prothorax at the base, gradually narrower to the apices, shoulders not produced; legs rather short; tibiæ nearly straight; tarsi gradually broader to the third joint.

#### GRYNEX.

Caput antice breve, transversum; oculi fortiter emarginati, supra distantes, grosse granulati. Antennæ setaceæ, corpore breviores, articulo basali pyriformi. Prothorax ad latera spinosus. Elytra prothorace latiora, cuneiformia, ad apicem intus oblique scissa. Pedes mediocres; femora mutica, modice crassa; tibiæ intermediæ emarginatæ; tarsi æquales, breviusculi. Pro- et mesosterna elevata. Abdomen segmentis quatuor basalibus gradatim brevioribus.

The exponent of this genus has a peculiar facies, not unlike *Pterichthya*, but its characters, except for its shorter antennæ, agree more with the *Homonæa* group. The anterior cotyloid cavity is prolonged into a narrow slit externally. I owe my specimen to M. René Oberthür, who received this and many other novelties from his collector, M. Castets.

#### *Grynex lineatus*. (Pl. XIV., fig. 2).

G. oblongus, postice gradatim angustior, fusco-piceus, lineis pubescentibus griseis ornatus; prothorace spina conspicua pone medium instructo. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Kodeicanel Mts. (Southern India).

Oblong, gradually narrower posteriorly, pitchy-brown, sparingly pubescent, but the pubescence condensed into greyish lines on the prothorax and elytra—*sc.* a line on each side of the former continued on the base of the latter, followed by two narrower lines, the outer terminating towards the apex; head with few punctures, an impressed line in front; antennæ with the third joint nearly twice as long as the first, the rest gradually shorter; prothorax transverse, slightly punctured; scutellum small, twice as broad as long; elytra broader at the base than the prothorax, slightly rounded at

the sides, and tapering to an obtuse point at the apex, the scutellary region somewhat concave and conspicuously punctured; legs pubescent, all the tarsi of nearly equal length; body beneath glossy brown, all the abdominal segments with a pubescent spot on each side.

*Grammæchus ligatus.*

G. oblongus, fuscus subnitidus, antennis pedibusque brunneis, supra albo-lineatus, sc. prothorace una linea utrinque ad medium elytrorum prolongata, una transversa pone medium, alteraque obliqua posticis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ —6 lin.

*Hab.* Labuan.

Oblong, dark brown, slightly nitid, antennæ and legs reddish brown, marked above with narrow white lines, on the prothorax one on each side of the disk prolonged to the middle of the elytra, a transverse arched band behind the middle and another oblique line towards the apex; prothorax transverse, rounded posteriorly, and finely corrugated; scutellum semicircular; elytra loosely punctured; body beneath and legs finely pubescent.

*G. polygrammus*, Thoms. (Syst. Ceramb., p. 59), has a longer prothorax, the sides fully rounded, nearly smooth, and with two median lines in addition; and the elytra are relatively longer. In redescribing the genus (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 3, vol. iii., p. 681), I used the words "*Elytra trigonata*," but this only applies to the male; "*cuneata*" would have been better.

*Ecycroschema rugata.*

E. oblongo-cylindrica, indumento obscure fuscesciente tecta; prothorace latitudine et longitudine fere æquali; elytris lineis interruptis elevatis transversis, quasi reticulatis, munitis. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* N'Gami.

Oblong, cylindrical, covered with a dull brownish indumentum; head slightly convex and produced in front of the eyes, rising above into two well-marked vertical and approximate tubercles; antennæ much shorter than the body, the second joint contracted at the base (cyathiform), the first three much shorter than the rest together; prothorax nearly equal in length and breadth, cylindrical, thinly punctured, the disk with two prominent nearly median tubercles; scutellum transverse, broadly rounded behind; elytra much broader than the prothorax, parallel at the sides, with stout transverse interrupted ridges occasionally connected by longitudinal ones, the intervals punctured; legs short; anterior coxæ with a



short spine directed inwardly; penultimate joint of the tarsi deeply bilobed, the last joint broader from the base, claws divaricate.

It is with some hesitation that I refer this species to *Echyroschema* (Thoms., Syst. Ceramb., p. 48), as Lacordaire (Gen., ix., p. 503) gives "divergent antennary tubercles" as one of the characters of the genus, nor does M. Thomson, who devotes less than two lines to the description of the species (*E. favosa*), nor, indeed, to any of the characters given above. In the remarkable net-like sculpture of the elytra and the two callosities at their base, as well as the shortness of the antennæ, the two species agree. It may be added that the legs are furnished with short stout hairs resembling small granules.

*Atybe nigratarsis.*

*A. oblonga*, picea, fusco pubescens, fasciculata, medio elytrorum griseo; prothorace basi quam apice latiori; tibiis intermediis et posticis medio apicali, tarsisque nigris. Long. 8 lin.

*Hab.* Madagascar.

Closely resembling *A. Plantii* (Pascoe, Journ. Ent., vol. ii., p. 281, pl. 13, fig. 6), but with broader tarsi, a stouter scape, and with the sides behind the middle nearly parallel and rather broader at the base than at the apex, the minute spines on the disk of the prothorax of the former being replaced by nearly obsolete tubercles, the broad band on the elytra greyish or ashy, with scattered punctures; femora at the apex and tibiæ whitish, tarsi deep black; abdominal segments—except the last—with two spots at the margins; composed of reddish-brown hairs.

*Ropica cylindrica.*

*R. attenuata*, fusca, pilis brevibus griseis omnino tecta; prothorace cylindrico elongato; elytris parallelis elongatis, apicibus truncatis, pone medium fascia pallida fere obsoleta notatis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* India.

Narrow, dark brown, everywhere covered with short greyish hairs; head concave between the antennary tubercles; antennæ scarcely longer than the body; scape rather stout, cyathiform; prothorax cylindrical, much longer than broad, coarsely and remotely punctate; scutellum semicircular; elytra elongate, parallel, the apex of each somewhat obliquely truncate, seriate-punctate, the punctures larger at the base, behind the middle a



broad oblique pale and almost obsolete band ; femora moderately stout.

Differs from the other species of the genus in its narrow elongate form, the concave front caused by the divergence of the antennary tubercles, and the less approximate anterior coxæ.

*Amblesthis geminus.*

A. elongatus, pube grisea, elytrorum basi excepta, dense vestitus ; prothorace utrinque spina anguste-cylindrica armato, dorso tuberculis quatuor munito ; elytris apice singulatim rotundatis. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Grahamstown (S. Africa).

Elongate, densely covered with a greyish pubescence, the base of the elytra excepted ; a deeply impressed line between the eyes and on the vertex ; antennæ with the fourth to the tenth joints brownish towards the apex ; prothorax about as long as broad, the sides with a narrowly cylindrical spine, and with two approximate tubercles on each side of the disk ; scutellum indistinct ; elytra rather more than three times as long as the prothorax, the apex of each rounded, at the base a large triangular naked patch, thickly punctured ; body beneath with a grey pubescence.

Form and size of *A. alutacea*, but with a large triangular patch on the base of the elytra, as in *Amblesthidus plagiatus*. *Amblesthidus*, Fahr., differs from *Amblesthis* in having the antennary tubercles approximate, and in its narrower form.

*Sophronica reducta.*

S. brunnea (prothorace fusco) pallide griseo pilosa ; scapo antennarum breviusculo ; prothorace valde transverso, basi quam apice multo latiore ; elytris latiusculis. Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.* Grahamstown.

Yellowish brown (prothorax dark brown), with long greyish hairs ; upper surface coarsely punctured ; eyes widely apart ; scape of the antennæ rather short, ovate-oblong, third joint much shorter ; prothorax very transverse, the base much broader than the apex ; scutellum truncate behind ; elytra rather short, broader than the prothorax ; abdominal segments glossy, with the sides pubescent.

In *S. carbonaria*—to which the above is allied—the base of the prothorax is narrower than the apex, and the eyes are not so coarsely granulate as in that species.

*Sophronica amplipennis.*

*S. fusco-picea*, albo-pilosa; scapo antennarum elongato; prothorace parvo, modice transverso, lateribus rotundato; elytris elongatis, convexis, prothorace multo latioribus. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Angola.

Oblong, pitchy brown, with long white hairs; head small, eyes approximating above; scape of the antennæ elongate, somewhat fusiform; prothorax small, rounded at the sides; scutellum broad, truncate behind; elytra long, much broader than the prothorax, convex, with coarse distant punctures; body beneath slightly pubescent.

A very distinct species, remarkable for the size of its elytra. The eyes are very coarsely granulate.

*Sophronica oblonga.*

*S. anguste oblonga*, nitide fusco-nigra, leviter pilosa; prothorace modice transverso, lateribus angulato-rotundato; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Grahamstown.

Narrowly oblong, glossy pitchy black, with slender blackish hairs; head broad, eyes distant above; scape of the antennæ moderately long, cylindrical; prothorax transverse, rounded and slightly angulate at the sides; scutellum broad, rounded behind; elytra not much broader than the middle of the prothorax; body beneath pitchy; anus fulvous.

A narrow form with a fulvous anus, as in *S. calceata*, but without the sutural stria. These three species are all coarsely and irregularly punctured; the eyes with large facets, and the antennæ scarcely more than half the length of the body.

CORUS.

*Sophronica* affinis, sed antennæ setaceæ, haud pilosæ; coxæ anticæ transversæ; et prosternum elevatum. Caput late, breve. Scapus antennarum breviusculus, subcylindricus. Prothorax spina minuta laterali instructus. Pedes breves, æquales; tarsi articulis tribus basalibus latis, unguiculis divaricatis.

In facies generally resembling *Sophronica*, but its large transverse anterior coxæ and elevated prosternum on a level with them is an important structural peculiarity. The setaceous antennæ, free of the long hairs characterising *Sophronica*, is perhaps less important.

*Corus annulicornis.*

*C. robustus*, supra subnitide niger; antennis albo-annulatis, articularis tertio quartoque conjunctis sequentibus fere longitudine æqualibus. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Grahamstown.

Stout, moderately glossy, black, slightly pubescent; head and prothorax coarsely punctured; antennæ much shorter than the body, the second and succeeding joints ringed at the apex with close-set coarse white hairs; prothorax transverse, a minute spine towards the base on each side; scutellum semicircular; elytra subcylindrical, rounded at the apex, the surface with large irregular but shallow sparsely-punctured depressions; body beneath and legs pitchy.

*Pachypeza marginata.*

*P. elongata*, picea, sparse pubescens; prothorace basi quam apice latiore, vitta alba laterali ornata; elytris subparallelis ad latera albo-marginatis. Long. 8 lin.

*Hab.* Brazil.

Elongate, pitchy brown, sparsely pubescent; head with two fulvous lines in front between the eyes; antennæ longer than the body, uniformly ciliated beneath; prothorax longer than broad, and broader at the base than at the apex, transversely wrinkled, a white stripe at the side continued to the eye; scutellum transverse; elytra nearly parallel, closely punctured, and sprinkled with small silaceous spots, the outer margin edged with pure white; epipleura of the meso- and metathorax also pure white and continuous with the stripe on the prothorax; body beneath with a fulvous pubescence.

This species differs from *P. pennicornis* in its shorter antennæ, uniformly ciliated throughout; its only moderately compressed and comparatively longer tibiæ; and coarser punctuation.

*Pachypeza teres.*

*P. anguste elongata*, picea, supra pube silacea albaque vittatim ornata; elytris cylindricis, haud albo-marginatis; pedibus brevissimis. Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Brazil.

Narrowly elongate, pitchy, with sparse pubescence, which on the prothorax and elytra is condensed into narrow silaceous and whitish stripes; antennæ as in the last; prothorax longer than broad, slightly wrinkled; elytra parallel, closely punctured, sides unicolorous: legs very short, the posterior pair not extending beyond the abdomen; epipleura of the meso- and metasterna pure white.

A narrower species than the last, the prothorax less wrinkled and not broader at the base than at the apex; the elytra without the margins, &c. *Pachypeza trivittata*, Newm. ('Entomologist,' p. 382), from the Philippine Islands, is probably a *Pothyne*.

*Sparna macilenta.* (Pl. XIV., fig. 5).

*S. angusta*, nigra, dimidio postico elytrorum fulvo; antennis articulo basali quam articulis tertio, quarto, quintoque conjunctis vix brevior. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Sarayacu (Ecuador).

Narrow, black, not shining, the posterior half—or thereabouts—of the elytra brownish yellow; antennæ slender, but the first joint stout, hairy beneath, and as long as the third, fourth and fifth joints taken together, the fourth yellowish, black only towards the apex: each elytron with two raised lines, the apex with an acute spine on the outer margin; body beneath and femora, except at the base, glossy black.

The character "elytra suturæ hiantia" (Thomson, Syst. Ceramb., p. 30) appears to me to be due to an accidental divergence as often happens, and is not mentioned by Lacordaire. *S. lycoides*, the type, has a superficial resemblance, especially as regards colour, to certain *Lyci*, but this species fails in that respect, being a narrow form with the elytra only moderately dilated towards the apex; the third joint of the antennæ is scarcely stouter than the fourth, in which it disagrees

with the character of the genus as given by Lacordaire and Thomson, but as it appears to me, this is very little stouter than the fourth, and is partially due to its hairiness beneath. The prothorax is alike in both species.

*Chrysaperda collaris.*

*C. mediocriter oblonga*, supra nitida, flava, capite, margineque apicali prothoracis nigris; elytris parallelis, apice et margine externo exceptis, nigro-cyaneis; antennis testaceis, versus apicem infuscatis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.* Sarayacu (Ecuador).

Moderately oblong, glossy above, head, except a small portion above the clypeus, and anterior margin of the prothorax black, rest of the prothorax reddish yellow; elytra closely punctured, blackish blue, the apex and exterior margins whitish; antennæ and legs pale testaceous, the former finely setose, the basal joint with a black longitudinal line on the inner side, the last three apical joints brown; body beneath fulvous; mesosternum blackish.

This species was pointed out to me by Mr. Bates as a second member of his genus *Chrysaperda* (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. viii., p. 152). It seems closely allied to *C. metallica*.

*Glenea Celia.*

*G. læte cærulea*, elytris nigro-plagiatis; antennis nigris, articulis tribus basalibus exceptis, prothorace in medio linea nitide nigra notato. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

Clear cobalt-blue, the elytra with black patches; antennæ black, except the three basal joints; prothorax convex, the sides rounded, finely punctured, the middle with a short glossy black line; scutellum scutiform, the apex slightly bilobed; elytra with larger dispersed punctures, flattish, each with two spines at the apex, the inner short, and with two large black patches on the basal half, and two smaller patches or spots posteriorly—eight altogether—legs and body beneath blue, the metasternum with a black curved band.

There is no other *Glenea* known to me, to which I can approximate this species.

*Volumnia morosa.*

*V. oblonga*, brunnea, griseo-varia, antennis nigris, scutello brunneo; elytris basi fere obsolete punctatis. Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.* Angola.

Oblong, brown varied with a greyish pubescence, *sc.* a stripe on each side of the prothorax continued obliquely on the elytra, but not quite meeting at the suture, a broad band in the middle narrowly prolonged down the suture and spreading out at the apex; head brown, except two reddish-grey stripes in front; prothorax slightly punctured; elytra on the basal half and towards the apex nearly obsoletely punctured, the band only showing a few small but distinct punctures, apex of each elytron rounded, but with a minute spine on the outer side; body beneath with a coarse reddish pubescence on each side, but with a naked spot on the abdominal segments.

In *V. Westermanni* the very pale grey is differently disposed, the antennæ are ringed with white, the three basal joints are conspicuously shorter, the base of the elytra is very coarsely punctured, &c. Mr. Gahan thinks that all other species hitherto referred to *Volumnia* belong to *Glenea*. Although Lacordaire places the first in his "tribu Phytœciides," and the latter in his "tribu Lamiides vrais," it would be difficult to say where, taken as a whole, they differ. *Glenea*, however, has a different facies to *Volumnia*, and more slender legs and antennæ.

## OCHRÆSIUS.

Caput antice breve, quadratum: tuberes antennarum divergentes. Oculi supra distantes, tenuiter granulati. Antennæ scapo crasso, subcylindrico, cicatrice obsoleta, articulo tertio quam scapo vix brevior, cæteris gradatim brevioribus. Prothorax breviusculus, cylindricus. Elytra elongata, prothorace basi multo latiora, ad apicem gradatim angustiora. Pedes breves; femora leviter incrassata, mutica; tibiæ rectæ; tarsi latiusculi; unguiculi haud divergentes, fissiles. Sterna angusta.

Mr. Bates has an undescribed species of *Ærenica*, which bears a slight resemblance to this fine species, but this has much shorter legs, the hind tibiæ not extending beyond the fourth abdominal segment, the tarsi broader, and the third joint strongly lobed.



*Ochresius sticticus*. (Pl. XIV., fig. 8).

*O. elongatus*, pube flavescenti sat dense tectus; elytris basi confertim punctatis, punctis nitidis, aliis conspicuis dispersis, apice singulorum acute spinoso. Long. 15 lin.

*Hab.* St. Catharine's (Brazil).

Elongate, black, nitid, rather closely covered with a pale brownish yellow pubescence; head and prothorax finely punctured, the latter shorter than the breadth; antennæ rather longer than the body, pubescent, with short slender hairs beneath; scutellum semicircular; elytra about five times longer than the prothorax, and nearly twice as broad at the base, the apex of each terminating in an acute spine, the base closely punctured, also some granules near the scutellum, the rest of the elytra with larger and irregularly scattered punctures; body beneath and legs finely pubescent.

## ORICA.

This generic name is proposed for "*Zygocera? albo-virgata*" of Fairmaire ('Le Naturaliste,' Jan. 15, 1888, p. 23, with fig.). I place the genus in the "Phrynetides" of Lacordaire, but it differs from all the other genera of the "groupe" in the antennæ, the basal joint being oblong-pyriform, the fourth—and longest—slender and curved, the remainder short and gradually thicker to the last, which, from the middle, is suddenly and shortly subulate; the intermediate tibiæ are notched, as in *Pachystola*, while the coloration approximates it to *Mallonia albo-signata*. It is from Madagascar. *Zygocera* of Dejean's Catalogue was first characterised by Erichson (Wieg. Arch., 1842, p. 223) with *Z. cœnosa* as the type, but merely in an incidental way, so that Thomson first (Essai, p. 111), then Westwood (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 3, vol. i., p. 626), and lastly Lacordaire (Gen. Coleopt., t. ix., p. 499) ignored his description, each giving one of his own; Thomson's, however, was founded on Newman's *Callipyrga*, as he, himself, afterwards recognised.

## SYENNESIS.

♂. Caput breve; oculi infra et supra fere contigui; palpi maxillares articulo ultimo breviter subtriangulari. Antennæ elongatæ, articulo basali pone oculos extenso, tertio et sequentibus sulcatis et apice intus productis. Prothorax brevis, ad latera angulatus.

Elytra oblonga, apicibus integris. Pedes graciles; coxæ anticæ exertæ, approximatæ; femora linearia, compressa; tarsi angusti. Abdomen segmentis longitudine fere æqualibus. Processus interfemoralis angustus.

♀. Caput magnum, breve; oculi supra haud approximati; infra valde distantes; palpi breves. Antennæ corpore breviores, lævigatæ, haud sulcatæ, apices integri. Prothorax brevis, antice latior. Elytra depressa, apicibus rotundatis abdomine breviora. Tarsi minus angusti. Abdomen segmentis primo ad quantum gradatim brevioribus. Processus interfemoralis latus.

As will be seen from the above, there is a very considerable difference between the sexes, but not more than occurs between several other genera of *Prionidæ*; and it is, I think, one reason why they should be treated as a family rather than as a subordinate group. I refer this genus to the neighbourhood of *Monodesmus*, the female of which is unknown according to Lacordaire, although Serville speaks of the two sexes as having similar antennæ.

*Syennesis dispar*. (Pl. XIV., figs. 6, ♂, 7, ♀).

♂. S. oblongus, pieco-fuscus, antennis corpore infra, pedibusque pallidioribus, his pubescentibus; prothorace rude et subconfertim punctato. Long. 9 lin.

♀. Latior, omnino rufo-castaneus, nitidus; prothorace leviter et sat parce punctato; elytris depressis, minus punctatis, basi prothoracis vix latioribus. Long. 13 lin.

*Hab.* St. Catharine's (Brazil).

The male rather narrow, pitchy-brown above, body beneath, antennæ, and legs paler; prothorax more than twice as broad as long, closely and coarsely punctured, its posterior angles acute; scutellum small, triangular; elytra much broader than the prothorax, closely punctured; tarsi, especially the posterior, linear. The female is much broader, more depressed, reddish chestnut, the head nearly as broad as the prothorax, which is nearly as broad as the base of the elytra, and finely and somewhat sparsely punctured; elytra not closely punctured, each having, as in the male, a slightly-raised line not extending to the apex, and covering the abdomen only to the middle of the penultimate segment.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIV.

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- FIG. 1. *Antigenes funebris*.  
 2. *Grynex lineatus*.  
 3. *Eccrisis abdominalis*; 3*a*, side view of the head.  
 4. *Icariotis scapularis*; 4*a*, ditto; 4*b*, penultimate and  
 claw-joint of anterior tarsus.  
 5. *Sparna macilenta*.  
 6. *Syennesis dispar* (♂), ditto.  
 7.       "          "      (♀).  
 8. *Ochræsius sticticus*.  
 9. *Apheledes velutinus*.  
 10. *Eryalus polypsilus*.